













## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel; News Stands; Market Street Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery streets; News Stands. Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—A Dakota family has been cut off by the floods and are living in a tree-top. Senator Beckwith is in New York. The leading Republican aspirant for the Presidency. Some anxiety is felt in New York concerning the yacht Dantless and Corcoran. The New York Democrats in the Legislature are in a corner on whisky legislation. Major Selover, an old Californian, is seriously ill in New York. Mrs. Langtry is expected to take up her residence in California this summer. A large number of Chicago hoodlums were indicted yesterday. The fourteenth victim of the Buffalo fire died yesterday. General Willcox is to be retired in April. Carter Harrison has positively declined to head the Chicago Democratic ticket. C. F. Jordan was shot in the dining-room of a Chicago hotel yesterday. Blaine is en route to Indian Territory. FOREIGN.—It is rumored in Montreal that Sir John Macdonald is likely to resign and go to England. Wheat declined one penny in Liverpool yesterday. The Prime Minister of Bulgaria favors the declaration of her independence. Father Keller says he would rather stay in prison till he dies than betray the confidence of his people. Cardinal Gibbons yesterday, in Rome, took formal charge of his titular church and spoke eloquently of America. In France has excited another war scare in Germany by its intemperate utterances. Trouble is brewing in Panama.

PACIFIC COAST.—Travel to the Yosemite will begin regularly on Monday. Hog cholera is prevalent in Marin. S. Van Doren is about to sue the Sonoma Bank for damages for prosecuting him. Assemblyman Gould, of Inyo, was received at his home by a delegation of citizens, a brass band, numerous flags and a salvo of artillery. The Normal School Commissioners were in Oroville yesterday, and will inspect Gridley today. Eastern capitalists have purchased the Santa Barbara Hot Sulphur Springs. H. Molzon died at Gonzales from an overdose of morphine. Tax Collector Hammond, of Los Angeles, is said to be \$10,000 short in his accounts, and has skipped. Willie Trullinger was drowned in Clackamas county, Or. The Santa Rosa and San Joaquin Railroad Company has been incorporated, with Leland Stanford at its head.

## ATTENTION TO STRANGERS.

Within the last ten days forty carloads of excursionists have arrived in the central part of the State from the East, and these are distinct from those of the normal travel. All these people come to see the State; neither business nor necessity brings them here. They come at a propitious time, will examine California at its best, and find its people fairly prosperous and contented. These excursionists are but the advance guard of the army of several thousands we have every reason to expect between this date and the 1st of next October. Very much of our future prosperity depends upon the treatment these strangers will receive. They should be given knowledge of the exact facts concerning the State. There has been danger in the past of injury to California by exaggeration of her advantages, resources and climate, for unquestionably the reputation Californians have at the East for drawing the long bow has some foundation in fact. To impress the stranger favorably, we need to represent California in truthful recital only. It is better to curb fancy and shoot below the mark than to excite the suspicion that we are nervously solicitous to secure the good opinion of the visitors. Among other things, we should be diligent in securing some sort of organization in every considerable community to pay some special attention to strangers as they go into valley and foothill to spy out the land. It is a matter of much importance to the visitor to be well received and correctly informed. In every railroad town there ought to be a citizens' reception committee to meet tourists, escort them, or direct them to points of interest, as the needs may determine, and to give them such practical information as they desire. This plan was adopted in Southern California five years ago, and its results are patent. It costs a little money, some self-sacrifice, and a good deal of public spirit. But every man owes something to the community in which he lives, and that he can most easily pay is the duty-doing attention to strangers involves. The results of such conduct are always happy for the community, and pay it roundly. We know, for instance, of a group of thirty home-seekers and strangers, who not long ago landed in Sacramento, and but for the public spirit of one citizen would have gone away with very incorrect impressions and limited knowledge of the city and its vicinity. But the forthright and public spirit of one man was the means of giving the visitors correct information, a view of our residence streets, and a visit to some of the most desirable cultivated lands adjacent to the city. That little attention has resulted beneficially already, in adding to the population some valuable citizens of considerable means, and prospectively of giving us quite a colony of desirable people in the near future. It will pay us, if no other than a financial consideration is taken into account, to well receive the coming strangers, and show them some special attention. It can be best done by organization. Every newcomer received by an authorized committee, representing the whole people, will become an advocate of the truth concerning us, to publish abroad the claims we make, and to bear witness to their strength.

## MR. GEORGE'S LATEST ASSAILANT.

Mr. Geo. Guntion in the *Forum* replies to Henry George's fallacy that the reason why increased productive power does not increase wages, nor tend to extirpate poverty, is because rent swallows up the whole gain. Guntion takes up the facts and hurls them with crushing force against George. Thus the latter has repeatedly cited England as the country above all others as notably illustrating the truth of his proposition. The facts are thus stated in reply, and it will be seen that they constitute absolutely unassailable answers.

Thus Davenant placed the total agricultural produce, just before the close of the seventeenth century, including pasture and forest lands, at £21,079,000, and the total rent at £9,480,000, or a little over 45 per cent. of the produce. A hundred years later Young placed the produce at £72,826,827, and the gross rental at £19,200,000, or 26½ per cent. Sixty-three years later McCulloch fixed the gross agricultural produce of the Empire at £141,606,857, and the total rental at £37,795,905, or 26.29 per cent. of the total produce. In 1882, forty years further on, Mulhall placed the total produce at £276,000,000, and the total rental at £58,000,000, or 21.48 per cent. of the produce. So though the rent roll advanced 600 per cent. plus, the total produce of the land increased 1,250 per cent. That is the proportion of the total product of agriculture paid in rent fell from 45 to 21.48 per cent., or more than half. Mr. Guntion makes an equally strong showing by including the land used for manufacturing and commercial purposes, which demonstrates that, instead of rent swallowing up the whole gain, during two hundred years, relatively to the total wealth produced, it has fallen off over 55 per cent. But while this new essayist's figures and deductions are simply crushing, they were not needed. Sumner, by a different method, exposed the fallacy of George's proposition some few years ago, and Mallock, in 1884, successfully controverted and overthrew George's specious doctrine. It was Mallock who illustrated the theory by this simple parable: A small farmer in a remote district makes his land yield \$500 a year, and for the land he pays \$300 rental. A town grows up near by, and the farmer becomes a market gardener and earns \$5,000. Now, if his rent and profits bore in the last case the relation they did in the first, his rental would have eaten up his gain, and this is what Mr. George contends must happen, though in fact it never does.

Mr. George's theories are still feebly advanced by some outside advocates, and with vigor by himself in his new paper; but whoever has kept an eye upon the world, and thought much upon the drift of public sentiment, must be struck by the fact, that though George began to preach his new faith in 1873, and has shouted it from the rostrums of America, England and Scotland ever since, and in papers in great number, and has organized campaigns and crusades upon its supposed truths, there has not been any such acceptance of his dogma as must have resulted had it made any deep impression upon men, or been grounded in truth. In fact, the more his no-rent and land-tax doctrine is examined and discussed, the less influence it exerts upon the public mind.

## THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, discussing the interstate commerce law, industriously contends that, as the preservation of local rates by rail will advance through rates of necessity, the result will be to give to water carriage a large portion of the business, to which, it claims, it belongs of right. It is a new and not creditable doctrine that any carrier system has a right to any special line of freighting. Any "right" to adopt the term—that carriers enjoy is a privilege resting upon superior merit recognized by the laws of trade. The fact is ignored, also, that as the low water freights, equally with the low rail freights for through transport, were due to the competition between the two methods of carriage, the elimination of this competitive factor will advance rates by water as well as by rail. The water carriers will probably keep their tariffs just enough below the rail rates to command business, but it remains that there will be, as there already has been, an advance in water-carriage tariffs, and to that extent the competitive factor of old will be destroyed. In this consideration no account has been taken whatever of the element of time—a most important one. It is contended by the *Chronicle* that a natural result of the operation of the law will be to make San Francisco a greater distributing center, as on all goods carried by water the interior consumer, after adding cost of back haul, can buy in San Francisco at a rate cheaper than he can secure at the East with a direct rail haul added. But, if it is admitted that this is true, for the sake of the argument, it will require greater ingenuity than that of the *Chronicle* to convince the consumer that he is benefited by the increased cost of the supplies he needs, or that he is to be envied the situation that sends him to a more distant market than that he has enjoyed in buying of interior cities at prices level with those of San Francisco, and at a shorter haul home involved. However, the disposition to more elaborately consider the position taken by that journal is checked by the reflection that no manner of debate can now affect that which is so soon to be tested by the experiment of practical experience.

## BROOKLYN'S EFFORT.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) was for a time under a civil service reform municipal Government. The spoilsman have now, however, won all the chief posts, and bossism, which ought to be odious in all eyes, is likely to become so in Brooklyn, by reason of the reckless manner in which it is cracking its whip over the heads of free men. When Mr. Low was Mayor of Brooklyn, city affairs were conducted as a good business man would "run" his business. As a result, taxation declined, public improvement was the order of the day, and merit the key to place. But when the boss element, headed by McLaughlin, found the friends of decent administration so contented with the new order as to be less watchful than prudence should have suggested, the fort was stormed and the spoilsmen "got in." Ever since the good people of Brooklyn have been cursing themselves that they did not keep their lamps burning. They are presently to make a new effort to oust the bosses, and as a preliminary step have a legislative committee busily engaged in investigating the doings of the city government. Under boss rule, waste, extravagance, bargain, sale and all manner of political chicanery are being "shown up." The taxpayers are now finding out how city government is used for selfish ends, and as a result they are making their protests heard all over the land. No one ought to regret the return of the Brooklyn bosses to power; the fact

that there was once a good economic administration of city affairs without politics in it, and that it failed only because the watchmen slept will preach sermons to all cities, and suggest to them anew the necessity of conducting municipal affairs on a business basis. We are glad Mr. Low went out and that McLaughlin went in, for these events brought the two systems of government into such contrast as to leave no doubt as to their respective merits. City government in the United States is second only to National Government in importance; city politics control State policies; municipal indebtedness far exceeds all State debts; in cities bosses have their throne rooms, and are propagated; in our cities political corruption is born and bred chiefly; in cities the "biggest steals" are effected, and the greatest corruption exists. In cities, therefore, is most need for reform, and hence the Brooklyn experiment, failure and second effort to put fair play and economy "atop" of bossism is one to excite keenest attention throughout the land.

THERE is to meet in this State in May the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. The body will embrace in its membership representative men from France, Germany, England, Italy, Denmark, Canada and other great States of the earth, in addition to representatives from the several sections of our own country. The assembling of so large a number of cultured people in California cannot prove otherwise than beneficial to the State. It will be another means to us for the dissemination of information concerning the State and its claims for desirable immigration. The popular errors that prevail abroad concerning California are really the greatest present obstacles to our rapid advancement. It will not only be the right thing to do, but it will be expected that we show these intelligent gentlemen from the civilized countries of the world just as much of the State as is possible. We should, therefore, not only be hospitable to the delegates, receive them with attention, entertain them according to their tastes, and do all we can to make their stay pleasant, but we should do more, and strive to make their visit the means to the spread of knowledge of California. Let the committees on management not confine their efforts to escorting the delegates about the suburban resorts of San Francisco; let them bring them into the great valleys north and show them the plain and foothill lands, the orchards and vineyards, the agricultural wealth of the State, the foothill development, and all that state now bidding for immigration. To insure all this let our interior organizations put on foot schemes to secure the escort of the delegates to the valleys and foothills outside of the humid atmosphere of the coast.

The signs that the new South is coming to the surface of activity and the old South sinking out of sight and will soon be lost are undeniable. Suppose someone had declared in the South twenty-five years ago that slavery was a curse and the cause of all the woes of the Southern people, a blight and a clog and a monstrous wrong from the beginning, and in every moment of its existence; the Southern man who would have dared to say so would have been driven out by the scorn and openly expressed hatred and contempt of the people. Yet here is the Austin (Tex.) *Statesman* saying that what Mayor Hewitt, of New York, said in his letter to the Southern Society of that city last month about the blighting effect of Southern slavery and its obstruction to progress "is true absolutely and literally." It adds: "Every unprejudiced Southern man has seen this for ten years now. Had the South had during the existence of slavery what the North has to-day, a free press, free thought, free speech, unrestrained criticism, negro slavery would not have gone down in blood; it would have passed away under the destroying light from bold and patriotic minds." When such expressions are made by representative Southern papers, we may hope that the day is not far distant when in all the fair Southland there will be heard for the last time expressions of regret for "the lost cause."

The sentiment against the forcible methods used by strikers to drive men from employment gains ground daily. Its latest expression is found in the passage by the Wisconsin Assembly of two bills bearing upon the use of force in strikes and on the boycott. The latter provides that any two or more persons who combine to injure the business of another or to injure his reputation, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than one year, or fine not to exceed \$500. The former provides that any person who prevents another from doing a lawful act, or compels him to do an act against his will, shall be imprisoned not less than one or more than two years, or fined not less than \$100 or more than \$500. Men who believe there is some vitality left still in the doctrine of inalienable rights, are beginning to recover themselves, and protest vigorously against the dictation of such of their fellow-men as assume the power and right to determine how their neighbor's business shall be conducted, whom he may and whom he shall not employ. The day will come when we will look back upon the terrorism of the strikes and boycott and blacklisting and bulldozing of this period, with amazement that a free people should have submitted to them for a moment.

MR. SHERMAN'S tour in the South has aroused from apparent slumber a great deal of Republicanism. No man can be said to mind is better qualified than John Sherman to proselyte in the South, and to bring to the surface all the latent spirit of such Republicans as exist there. As the *Inter-Ocean* some time ago put it, "Mr. Sherman is going South to talk business," and he has been doing it with decided effectiveness. There is another than political good that his mission will conserve. The South is just shaking off the lethargic state due to the torpor of slavery. It is awakening to all its possibilities, and Mr. Sherman's visit and addresses are helping it to realize that there is commercial as well as political new birth in store for it. With free speech, no slavery, new industries, tolerance and a broken back to a once solid political giant, the new South

promises to rise a rival in all material prosperity to its sister at the North.

MR. GLADSTONE has certainly abandoned all hope of effecting a reunion of the Liberal party. But he is not the less strong because of party division. The growing sentiment in England in favor of his views indicate a possible early change in Government control, and it is not without the possibilities that the "grand old man" will return to power. If it were not for his advanced years, he could well afford to wait for time to justify him, but as he has only a few years before him, he realizes that he must labor assiduously if he would witness the triumph of the principles he has maintained concerning the wise government of Ireland. He ought not to go to his last rest until he has seen the doctrine of government by the consent of the governed advanced to the furthest limit possible in a constitutional monarchy.

The advance of a few cents per barrel in flour, and a rise in spot wheat per cent, indicate headful market signs in foreign markets of the world. The possibility of a war in Europe may have influenced the advance somewhat, but not probably to any great extent. The supply for foreign consumption is falling short and as a consequence California wheat advances. There is nothing, however, to indicate that there will be a very great rise, though all the signs are that the present advance is legitimate and likely to remain. The Black Sea product, that of India and of the United States, promise to be large for the coming harvest, and it is not therefore likely that we shall experience any special "boom" in wheat.

A CORRESPONDENT takes us to task for "confounding" anarchism, socialism and communism. There is no confusion in the matter. There is too much in common between these "isms" to make it worth while to point out nice distinctions. It is sufficient to know that neither of them have any place of right in a republic, and that either of them dominant here would mean its utter destruction. If the three are not triplets, they are at least brethren in purpose, though differing somewhat in methods.

## NEW STATUTES.

Further Chapters of the Legislative Work for the Year 1887.

The following additional chapters of the Statutes of California, for the session of 1887, have just been issued from the office of the Secretary of State:

CHAP. 137.—Re-enacts the sections of the Political Code relating to corporations, and others, and extends the provisions of the previous law.

CHAP. 138.—Appropriates \$80 50 for the expenses of the Board of Mechanics and Artisans for 3rd fiscal year.

CHAP. 139.—Appropriates \$405 18 for deficiency in fund for restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State for the 38th fiscal year.

CHAP. 140.—Appropriates \$130 60 to pay claim of Wm. Applethorpe.

CHAP. 141.—Amends Section 3708 of Political Code so as to make sales for tax take place in San Francisco the same as in other counties, "in front of the Court-house at Tax Collector's office," etc.

CHAP. 142.—Appropriates \$2,279 00 to pay expenses for fitting up and furnishing chambers for Supreme Court Commissioners.

CHAP. 143.—Appropriates \$237 91 to pay deficiency for expenses of Supreme Court for 37th fiscal year.

CHAP. 144.—Appropriates \$0 to pay deficiency in fund for transportation of arms for N. G. C., 34th fiscal year.

CHAP. 145.—Appropriates \$20 75 to pay deficiency for expenses in Secretary of State's office for 38th fiscal year.

CHAP. 146.—Appropriates \$16 55 for deficiency for expenses in office of Surveyor-General for 37th fiscal year.

CHAP. 147.—Appropriates \$84 to pay deficiency for 35th fiscal year for expenses in Attorney-General's office.

CHAP. 148.—Establishes an Industrial Board of Mechanical Trades, Trade Union, Blind, creates a Board of five Directors to be appointed by the Governor, to manage the same; and appropriates \$95,000 for the purposes set forth.

CHAP. 149.—Appropriates \$500 to pay the deficiency for salary of Guardian of the Yosemite Valley for the thirty-sixth fiscal year.

CHAP. 150.—Adds two new sections—3200 and 3204—to Political Code, providing for affixing trade-marks, the object of which is to protect white labor.

CHAP. 151.—So amends the County and Township Government Act that it takes effect in all counties uniformly and at once.

CHAP. 152.—Amends the Political Code of the law concerning laying out, constructing or abandoning public roads or highways, and as to fixing the compensation for property taken for that purpose.

CHAP. 153.—Adds a new section to the Political Code—3235, providing that no supplies of any kind, either wholly or in part, the result of Monopolistic labor in this State, shall be purchased for the use of the State, nor of any municipality.

CHAP. 154.—Appropriates \$1,500 as a defalcation for the fiscal year, for rewards for the arrest of highway robbers.

CHAP. 155.—Appropriates \$31 43 to pay a deficiency for postage in the Adjutant-General's office, for the fiscal year.

CHAP. 156.—Appropriates \$19 65 to pay a deficiency in the expenses of the Fish Commission for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

CHAP. 157.—Appropriates \$3 02 to pay a deficiency for traveling expenses of the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General, for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

CHAP. 158.—Appropriates \$7,746 15 to pay a deficiency for transporting prisoners, for the thirty-seventh fiscal year.

CHAP. 159.—Appropriates \$3,349 95 for the same purpose for the thirty-sixth fiscal year.

CHAP. 160.—Appropriates \$428 70 for the same purpose for the thirty-fifth fiscal year.

CHAP. 161.—Appropriates \$1,095 17 to pay a deficiency for rewards for arrest of criminals for 37th fiscal year.

CHAP. 162.—Appropriates \$2,192 65 for same purpose for 36th fiscal year.

CHAP. 163.—Appropriates \$745 50 for same purpose for 36th fiscal year.

CHAP. 164.—Appropriates \$28,500 to purchase location for the Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for Adult Blind.

CHAP. 165.—Appropriates \$15,000 for preservation and improvement of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

CHAP. 166.—Appropriates \$500 to pay claims of Langhorn & Miller.

CHAP. 167.—Amends the law concerning the management of Napa State Insane Asylum, providing for appointment of a resident physician at \$5,500 per annum, and three assistant physicians at not to exceed \$2,500 each per annum, all to reside at the asylum.

CHAP. 168.—Appropriates \$8,876 57 to pay the Second Brigade of N. G. C., for guard duty performed from December 19, 1886, to January 31, 1887.

CHAP. 169.—Amendments to and re-enactment of the County Government Act.

## Chinese Lotteries.

ENS. RECORD-UNION: I see you are valiantly fighting lotteries, among other public evils, yet there is a lottery in almost every town and city in the State, carried on by Chinese, and they have a drawing every night. We have had for years here nearly every night, and there is one in Folsom. White men purchase tickets as well as Mongolians. The tickets are from 25 cents to nothing. The more the ticket costs the more the prize, yet very few ever draw a prize, for the chance is ten to one against the ticket-holders.

Michigan Bar, March 19, 1887.

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors, but in deserving them.

## MAGIC CROWD.

"Countries I Have Visited, Sights I Have Seen, People I Have Met."

Richard T. Booth, who has been so successfully lecturing in the cause of temperance in this city for the past two weeks, delivered his second special lecture in the Metropolitan Theater last night. In addition to the large and excellent choir, Professor P. Spargo and his three children, Miss Nellie, Miss Frances and Master Peter, rendered some excellent cornet music. They were warmly applauded and encouraged. Messrs. Desmond and Genshien sang a duet, were loudly applauded and recalled. Miss Amelia Bohl played a piano solo in most excellent taste.

The speaker was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who spoke of the great work that had been accomplished by Mr. Booth in his tour around the world, and of the fact that his untiring efforts over a million people had done the badge of blue.

As a successful lecturer, Mr. Booth has few equals and no superiors. No man in the history of this city, ever lectured for two weeks to such immense audiences; no man ever accomplished so great a work. In this community in so short a period of time, no man ever so completely won the hearts and the admiration of the people of Sacramento. Broad-minded, liberal in his views, so thoroughly acquainted with the subjects he handled, so ardent, so ambitious, so earnest, so eloquent, his audiences never tired, and to hear him once created a desire to hear him again. As a lecturer he is a success from the fact that he is original, his methods are his own, his style that of no other person, his language far-reaching and to the point. His earnestness at times approaches almost sublimity while his narratives are related in that captivating style that enchants and entertains. He is grave, he is gay, he is humorous, every utterance is full of thought that sparkles with brilliancy.

His lecture last night, "The Magic Crowd"—the countries I have visited, the people I have met and the sights I have seen—was sketchy, humorous, pathetic and full of information. After passing a few remarks upon his own country—America, "the home of the brave and the land of the free"—he introduced his hearers to London, and in

THE MOST GRAPHIC STYLE

Possible described the different phases of life in that metropolis of the world. He told his hearers of St. Paul and Westminster Abbey; to the great men of England, both living and dead; to the nobility and aristocracy. As the reverse side of the picture he took the hearers through the slums of that wicked city. He said it required more courage to go where he went in London than it did to charge the batteries of cannon on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He described the one room tenements, and pictured the sufferings of men, women and children who lived in the most abject squalor, half clothed, half fed—a hot-bed of crime and infamy. They represented men from every walk in life. Men who had shone in halls of legislation, who had become eminent as divines, who at one time had rolled in wealth, men whose brains were stored with the wisdom of ages, but who were all lost. The condition of degradation and sufferings of the little street Arabs or waifs was most deplorable. They were young in years, but nothing else. They knew nothing about childhood, innocence, nor home; they were neglected and abandoned, many sick to death, and no mother's lips to kiss them. What was true in this sense of London, was also true of the slums of San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York. They all have their slums. Their rich are the richest, their poor the poorest; their good are the best, and their bad the worst. He described the difference between the

HABITS AND CUSTOMS

Of the American and the Englishman. Their locomotive is an engine, their engineer a driver, their conductor a guard, their car a carriage, their depot a station. He described their compartment cars and related many laughable incidents of railroad travel. During his four years' sojourn in England he never heard a profane word, and the Sabbath was observed by all classes. The Englishman turns to the left instead of to the right. This caused Horace Davis to wonder. "Over here, when the people go right they go left, and when they go left they go wrong." The speaker paid a high eulogy to the English character, a man whose love was as broad as humanity and one that takes in all the world. Spurgeon, in speaking of the late Henry Ward Beecher, said: "He is a man of greater resources than Shakespeare ever had."

From London the speaker took his hearers to Scotland, and gave a comprehensive and eloquent description of Edinburgh and other places of interest. He said the most magnificent sights he ever saw were in the "bonnie hills" of Scotland, a country where every plain was a battlefield and every hilltop an altar of liberty.

## SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Horace Davis has returned from his trip to Asia.

The effort to boycott the Chinese pork butchers has practically proved a failure.

M. J. McDonald has won his libel suit against the *Post*. The jury awarded him \$1.

Harry Wilkes, the horse that is to trot to-day against F. K., has been doing his exercising in 2:17.

The steamer *Belgie* brought forty Chinese for California who had no return certificates. But these are not necessary now.

B. J. Harrison and H. H. Sherwood have been indicted and arrested on the charge of having committed perjury in obtaining goods from the Union House.

An unusually severe winter season is reported by several of the whaling boats that left this port in November and December for a cruise after sperm whales near the Hawaiian Islands.

C. P. Huntington has telegraphed from New York to Colonel C. F. Crocker that the terms for the purchase of the South Pacific Coast road had all been satisfactorily arranged with Secretary of the Interior, and that the papers of transfer, properly drawn up and signed, were now on the way to San Francisco.

Fred. M. Campbell, City Superintendent of Schools, who has been attending the National Teachers' Association, left Washington on Thursday homeward bound. He will stop at several places on his homeward trip, and is not expected to arrive before two or three weeks. The school teachers will give him a grand reception upon his return.

The committee appointed by the Winemakers and Grape-growers' Convention to sample the display of wine made at the session of the Convention has reported. Out of 465 samples, 398 were examined. The report is that the wine is of good quality, and that the committee made no report upon them, saying the wines were not up to the mark, which came from vines too heavily loaded.

Press Notes.

The first number of the *Willows Daily Journal* was issued on the 21st inst., consisting of a six-column four-page paper. Its editor is Frank Freeman, and its business manager W. H. Kelly. The paper presents a good appearance, and already has a good business patronage.

The Dutch *Union* has a new weekly paper published at Dutch Flat, and of which Phil C. Byrne is editor, publisher and proprietor. The initial numbers of this paper give excellent promise, and show by the business support they contain that the people of the town in which it is published appreciate the new enterprise.

The proprietors of the *Yreka Union* celebrated St. Patrick's day in an unmistakable manner, by publishing the issue of that journal for the 17th inst. upon bright green paper. Greater respect to the memory of the Patron Saint of the Green Isle than this would not seem to be required of the most enthusiastic admirer.

The *California Spirit of the Times* has closed its sixty-third volume, and thirty-second year, having continued and prospered during that time under the same proprietorship and editorial management. This places Mr. Borys among the earliest newspaper men of the State, as he is also at present one of the widest-known and most vigorous writers.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1887  
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**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,** county of Sacramento, and State of California, do hereby certify that FRIDAY, the 1st day of APRIL, 1887, at 10 o'clock of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house, in the city of Sacramento, in the County of Sacramento, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for the hearing of the application of PETER GLANN and VINCENT GLANN for the issuance of letters testamentary on the estate of the late of John Straton.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22nd day of March, 1887.  
(SEAL) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By J. J. CUTT, Deputy Clerk. ELY BROS., Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

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(SEAL) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

**SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.**

(REPORTED FOR THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.)

**General Merchandise.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1887.  
BACOS—California, White, 6c for 100 lbs; 6c 1/2 for 200 lbs; 6c 1/4 for 300 lbs; 6c 1/8 for 400 lbs; 6c 1/16 for 500 lbs; 6c 1/32 for 600 lbs; 6c 1/64 for 700 lbs; 6c 1/128 for 800 lbs; 6c 1/256 for 900 lbs; 6c 1/512 for 1000 lbs.  
BACOS—California, Yellow, 6c for 100 lbs; 6c 1/2 for 200 lbs; 6c 1/4 for 300 lbs; 6c 1/8 for 400 lbs; 6c 1/16 for 500 lbs; 6c 1/32 for 600 lbs; 6c 1/64 for 700 lbs; 6c 1/128 for 800 lbs; 6c 1/256 for 900 lbs; 6c 1/512 for 1000 lbs.  
BACOS—California, Green, 6c for 100 lbs; 6c 1/2 for 200 lbs; 6c 1/4 for 300 lbs; 6c 1/8 for 400 lbs; 6c 1/16 for 500 lbs; 6c 1/32 for 600 lbs; 6c 1/64 for 700 lbs; 6c 1/128 for 800 lbs; 6c 1/256 for 900 lbs; 6c 1/512 for 1000 lbs.

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price list for some of the principal varieties in cases containing 20, 50 and 80 lbs each, is as follows:

- Alphabet, per 20, 12c; Fancy, per 20, 12c; Assorted, 12c; Biscuits, 12c; Crackers, 12c; Buns, 12c; Cakes, 12c; Cookies, 12c; Doughnuts, 12c; Fingers, 12c; Gingers, 12c; Mince, 12c; Oatmeal, 12c; Raisin, 12c; Rum, 12c; Scones, 12c; Shortbread, 12c; Soda, 12c; Sticks, 12c; Tarts, 12c; Wafers, 12c; Yeast, 12c.

**WHEN NET WEIGHTS ARE GIVEN, THE FOLLOWING**

are the weights for packages: Cases containing 20, 50 and 80 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 10, 25 and 50 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 5, 12 1/2 and 25 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 2 1/2, 5 and 12 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1 1/4, 2 1/2 and 5 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 3/4, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/16, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/32, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/64, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/128, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/256, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/512, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1024, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2048, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4096, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8192, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/16384, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/32768, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/65536, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/131072, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/262144, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/524288, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1048576, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2097152, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4194304, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8388608, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/16777216, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/33554432, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/67108864, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/134217728, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/268435456, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/536870912, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1073741824, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2147483648, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4294967296, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8589934592, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/17179869184, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/34359738368, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/68719476736, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/137438953472, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/274877907344, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/549755814688, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1099511629376, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2199023258752, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4398046517504, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8796093035008, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/17592186070016, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/35184372140032, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/70368744280064, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/140737488560128, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/281474977120256, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/562949954240512, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1125899908481024, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2251799816962048, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4503599633924096, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/9007199267848192, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/18014398537696384, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/36028797075392768, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/72057594150785536, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/144115188301571072, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/288230376603142144, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/576460753206284288, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1152921506412568576, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2305843012825137152, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4611686025650274304, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/9223372051300548608, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/18446744102601097216, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/36893488205202194432, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/73786976410404388864, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/14757395281680877728, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/29514790563361755456, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/59029581126723510912, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/118059162253447021824, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/236118324506894043648, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/472236649013788087296, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/944473298027576174592, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1888946596055152349184, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/3777893192110304698368, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/7555786384220609396736, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/15111572768441218793472, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/30223145536882437586944, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/60446291073764875173888, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/120892582147529750347776, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/241785164295059500695552, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/483570328590119001391104, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/967140657180238002782208, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1934281314360476005564416, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/3868562628720952011128832, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/7737125257441904022257664, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/15474250514883808044515328, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/30948501029767616089030656, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/61897002059535232178061312, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/123794004119070464356122624, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/247588008238140928712245248, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/495176016476281857424490496, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/990352032952563714848980992, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1980704065905127429697961984, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/3961408131810254859395923968, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/7922816263620509718791847936, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/15845632527241019437583695872, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/31691265054482038875167391744, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/63382530108964077750334783488, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/126765060217928155500669566976, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/253530120435856311001339133952, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/507060240871712622002678267904, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1014120481743425244005356535808, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2028240963486850488010713071616, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4056481926973700976021426143232, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/8112963853947401952042852286464, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/16225927707894803904085704572928, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/32451855415789607808171409145856, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/64903710831579215616342818291712, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/12980742163115843123268566583424, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/25961484326231686246537132766848, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/51922968652463372493074265533696, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/103845937304926744986148531067392, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/207691874609853489972297062134784, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/415383749219706979944594124269568, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/830767498439413959889188248539136, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1661534996878827919778376497072704, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/3323069993757655839556752994145408, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/6646139987515311679113505988290816, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1329227997503062335822701197658112, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2658455995006124671645402395316224, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/5316911990012249343290804790632448, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/10633823980024498686581609581264896, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/21267647960048997373163219162529792, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/42535295920097994746326438325059584, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/85070591840195989492652876650119168, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/170141183680391978985305753300238336, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/340282367360783957970611506600476672, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/680564734721567915941223013200953344, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1361129469443135831882446026401906688, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2722258938886271663764892532803813376, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/5444517877772543327529785065607626752, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/10889035755545086655059570131215253504, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/21778071511090173310119140262430507008, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/43556143022180346620238280524861014016, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/87112286044360693240476561049722028032, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/174224572088721384800951220999444056064, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/348449144177442769601902441998888112112, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/696898288354885539203804883997776224224, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1393796576709771078407609767995552448448, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2787593153419542156801519535991104896896, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/5575186306839084313603039071982209793792, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/11150372613678168627206078139644195587584, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/223007452273563372544121562792883911775168, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/44601490454712674508824312558576782355136, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/89202980909425349017648625117153564710272, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/178405961818850698035297250234307124420544, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/35681192363770139607059450046861424881088, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/71362384727540279214118900093722849761776, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/142724769455080558428237800187445699523552, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/285449538910161116856475600374891399047104, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/570899077820322233712951200749782798094208, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1141798155640644467425902401499565596188416, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2283596311281288934851804802999131192376832, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/4567192622562577869703609605998262384753664, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/9134385245125155739407219211996524769507328, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/18268770490250311478814438423993049539014752, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/36537540980500622957628876847986099078029504, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/73075081961001245915257753695972198156059008, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/1461501639220024918305155073918439723112110016, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 25c; cases containing 1/2923003278440049836610300147836879446242220032, 1 1/4 and 2 1/2 lbs each, 2



